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# YANKEE GO HOME!

## VIETNAM COURIER

February 27  
1967  
No 99  
4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 3841

PAGE 5

A Poem (by a 12 Years Old Girl)  
to Infatuate the Pentagon

### SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S., South Korean and Puppet Troops  
Suffered Heavy Losses in February :

- 2 Battalions and 3 Companies  
Wiped Out in Quang Ngai
- 4 U. S. Companies Put Out Of  
Action on Kontum Plateaux
- 1,000 G.I.s Killed or Wounded in  
Tay Ninh Province

### NORTH VIETNAM

- 210 Industrial Enterprises Commis-  
sioned in 1965 and 1966
- Village and District People's Coun-  
cil Elections to Be Held in Next April  
Throughout the D.R.V.
- Up to Feb. 20, U.S. Loss in Air-  
craft Totalled

# 1,698

## The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb North Vietnam CIVILIAN POPULATION DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT SENIOR OFFICER OF THE U.S. NAVY

Letter of Lt. Cdr.  
Charles N. Tanner,  
588,973 USN  
VF 154 — Air Wing 2  
U.S.S. Coral Sea  
captured in  
North Vietnam  
on October 9, 1966

See page 4



*...and I heard the above  
story in a conversation on the radio  
last night. If they knew the US people  
would demand a stop to this war  
of aggression, all the pilots I know  
would stop this war now, if they  
could escape the wrath of the US  
government policy.  
I would like to say my purpose  
and motive for writing this letter to  
you. I have received only the very  
best treatment from the people of the  
D.R.V. This letter was deeply shared  
at the thought of my many American  
brothers. It is so for this reason I wrote this  
letter.*  
*Respectfully,  
Charles N. Tanner*



Charles N. Tanner interviewed  
by correspondents of N.D.N.,  
Japanese T.V. agency.

Last page of C.N. Tanner's letter



# The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb North Vietnam Civilian Population

## DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT

Letter to prisoners' camp commander from Lt. Cdr. CHARLES N. TANNER 580973 U.S.N., VF. 134, Air Wing 2, 1st S.S. Cord Sea, pilot of F-4E, born in the State of Tennessee, U.S.A., on 21 October 1932, flying with Lt. ROSS HANDLE TERRY, captured on 9 October 1966 at Phu Ly.

1. I was briefed to strike populated areas with CBU, napalm and fragmentation bombs. The initial brief was given by Cdr Benny Sevilla of Carrier Division Seven staff headed by Rear Adm. De Pous at 13:00, 17 September 1966 in the U.S.S. Coral Sea. Most VP 154 pilots were present for the 15 minute brief including myself. Cdr Sevilla said we were to make repeated strikes to the D.R.V. in an effort to demoralize the people there so that they would apply pressure to the government forcing them to a compromise at the peace talks. He said our tactics would be to strike with our fragmentation bombs encircling the villages first. This will cause the people many casualties and the rest will seek shelter in the village. As they reach shelter, drop napalm which will drive them back into the open. Drop CBU's on the people as they run from their shelters. This method would achieve total annihilation.

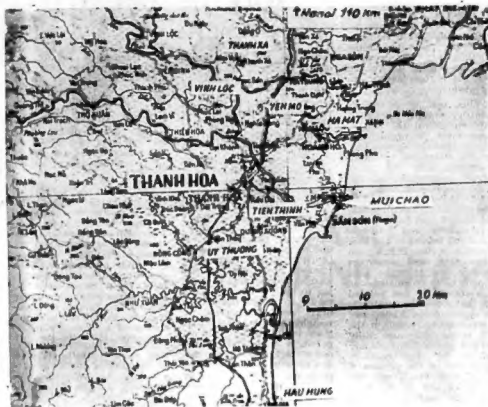
3. I did as briefed. We struck at midnight to catch everyone in bed so none would escape. The first attack was against

In Phu Ly destroyed by U.S. bombs.  
Paragraph of C.N. Tanner's letter concerning Phu Ly

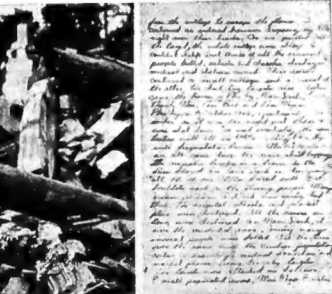


Mai Chao, a small village 8 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa town, 3 F4Bs dived on the village. As I released my bombs the other pilot was doing the same flying a perfect circle with flying steel, around the village. We pulled off lowering the nose for our napalm drops. The napalm exploded lighting the village in a fierce gasoline blaze. As we switched on our CBU's and turned for the last attack I was horrified to see the people running from the village to escape the flames. I continued as ordered however dropping my CBU's right over their heads. As we pulled off the target the

2. THIS is my second cruise to Vietnam in the U.S.S. Coral Sea, so briefs were not new to me. Lt. Edford, U.S.S. Coral Sea air intelligence officer, briefed Lt. Terry, myself and my regular wingmen, Lt. Parsons and WingPilot Kingdon on our mission to Mai Chao. We would carry 6 500-pound fragmentation bombs, a 1,000-pound napalm bomb and a CBU's on each F4B. The brief was at 22:00 on 17 September 1966. The order for the mission came from Carrier Division staff



Map of Thanh Hoa region and targets mentioned by C.N. Tanner. Thanh Hoa with nearly a million inhabitants is the most populous province of Vietnam



whole village was ablaze. I couldn't help but think of all the innocent people killed, schools and churches destroyed. Medical aid stations ruined. These raids continued on small villages each a repeat of the other. We had big targets also. Later came the towns of Phu Ly, Nam Dinh, Vinh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Thai Nguyen. Phu Ly on 8 October 1966 I particularly remember as it was the night just before I was shot down. We used essentially the same tactics with all F4Bs circling Phu Ly with fragmentation bombs. After one circle we all came down the main street dropping 12 napalm bombs in a trail. As the fire blazed we came

south of Thanh Hoa town on 17 September 1966, Yen Mo 6 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa town on 18 September 1966, Vinh Loc 7 miles northwest of Thanh Hoa town on 19 September 1966, Ha Mat 7 miles northeast of Thanh Hoa town on 20 September 1966, Thanh Xa 10 miles north of Thanh Hoa town on 21 September 1966, Uy Thuong 9 miles south of Thanh Hoa town on 22 September 1966, Hoa Hung 18 miles south of Thanh Hoa town, Hai Hung 3 miles south of Thanh Hoa town, Hai Hung on 23 September 1966, Thanh Binh on 24 September 1966. The towns were Vinh 1 October 1966, Nam Dinh on 2 October 1966, Thai Nguyen on 25 September 1966. Thanh Hoa on 30 September and 4 October 1966, Thai Binh on 3 October 1966 and Phu Ly on 8 October 1966.

5. DURING the briefing I was sick at the thought of dropping such horrible weapons as fragmentation bombs, CBU, and napalm on innocent people. I was afraid to disobey so I went to fly my missions. Some pilots have refused to fly. I remember Lt. Cdr. Ben Casey of VAW-2 and Lt. Clark Kent of VAW-11 who refused to fly their missions on the first day we got to Vietnam. They were court-martialed on the

4. THE targets were attacked as follows: 8 small populated areas, Mai Chao 8 miles

(Continued page 7)

## SECOND INVESTIGATION COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL:

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF NORTH VIETNAM ARE ANOTHER PRIME TARGET OF ATTACKS

BEFORE leaving the D.R.V. after 24 days of work, the Second Investigation Commission of the International War Crimes Tribunal issued a communiqué.

The first part of the communiqué recalls the conclusions of the first investigation commission on U.S. criminal air raids on the D.R.V.:

— American aircraft struck at populous quarters

— The bombed areas were far from any military targets

— U.S. targets were undertakings of civilian character which could not be mistaken

— Apart from conventional heavy bombs, U.S. aircraft dropped CBU bombs whose effect was to cause injuries and to kill civilians.

These systematic bombings of densely populated areas have shown that the U.S. was waging a war of mass destruction in North Vietnam (See Vietnam Courier No. 97)

These conclusions have been corroborated by the investigations made by the Second Commission at Quang Binh and Haiphong. The second part of the communiqué reads as follows:

## JOHNSON LIES WHEN HE SEEMS FIT

L.B. Johnson: We have no desire to devastate that which the people of North Vietnam have built with toil and sacrifice.

Baltimore speech, Apr. 7, 1965

American targets in the North are concrete and steel, and not human life.

April 17, 1965

The State Department: U.S. aircraft have taken care "to avoid populated areas and civilian targets" and to limit the bombing to "military-related targets."

McCloskey, State Dept. spokesman Dec. 14, 1966

U.S. Command in Saigon: Our policy is to hit directly military targets.

Dec. 14, 1966

"The present gap of confidence is the beginning of an extremely new phenomenon in the United States; that of a systematic doubt of a people about their leaders who many a time have been caught in the act of lying."

Jacques Alloué Le Meudre Jan. 14, 1967

Linus Pauling, American scientist, twice Nobel prize winner: Johnson has become a true dictator and he lies when he seems fit.

Quoted by La Nouvelle Observateur.

THE Hong Gai arm in Quang Nish province is world famous for its anthracite coal mines. For North Vietnam itself these open-cast mines are a highly important national industry, for both export trade and internal power consumption. U.S. bombers have made this industry a central target.

Not only have they attacked some establishments of the mining area and caused damage to the industry but they have also hit the miners' living quarters and recreation centers, with a view to striking at their very life and health.

The pattern is clear. Of the 21 attacks on Ha Tu, the first were aimed precisely at the hour when the miners' shift changed. Many were caught eating in the town restaurant; others were caught on their way home. Out of a little over 6,000 population 64 people have been killed in this town, 70 others wounded within a radius less than one kilometre. Every building has been bombed, only one stands relatively intact. Every deadly weapon the U.S. has thrown at the people of North Vietnam has been broken at Ha Tu. 1,000-pound General Purpose explosive bombs, incendiary rockets, high pressure air burst bombs, anti-personnel steel-pellet bombs. A magnificent cinema and workers meeting hall, a public library high on a hill, a large infirmary and a kindergarten, and rows of modest well-built homes, are mere ruins.

The Co-8 story is the same. On May 5, 1966 at 11:42.

(Continued page 7)

The Investigation Commission visiting the miners' living quarters at Ha Tu destroyed by American bombs



## A POEM TO INFATUATE THE PENTAGON

ON February 14, 1967, Renter reported from Philadelphia: "United States Defense Department has cancelled its subscriptions for 13,000 copies of a church magazine because of a poem in it by a girl of 12 years old."

"The poem, by BARBARA BEIDLER of Yere Beach, Florida, described the effects of napalm on a North Vietnamese village, and was termed by the Defense Department an 'embarrassing item concerning Vietnam'."

The magazine mentioned was Venture, published by the Presbyterian church. Here are some excerpts from the poem entitled:

## After-Thoughts on Napalm Drop on Jungle Villages Near Haiphong

THERE! There was the flash—silver and gold.  
Silver and gold.  
Silver birds flying.  
Golden water raining.  
The rice ponds blazed with new water.  
The jungle burst into gold and sent up little birds of fire.  
Little animals with fur aflame.  
Then the children flamed.  
Screaming—their clothes flying like fiery kites.  
Screaming—their screams  
Dying as their faces seared.  
The women's baskets burned on their heads.  
The men's boots glazed on the rice water.  
Listen, Americans,  
Listen clear and long. The children are screaming  
In the jungle of Haiphong.

IN the February 13 issue of the Hanoi daily NHAN DAN, poet Huy Can wrote a poem dedicated to Barbara Beidler, the translation of which is given below:

## Truth Blazes Even in Little Children's Hearts

LITTLE Barbaras,  
Across the ocean  
Your skin a different color,  
But you clearly hear  
The screams  
Of children near Haiphong.  
Burnt to death by U.S. bombs,  
Scraps of their clothing flying in the sky.  
But you speak up the conscience  
Of mankind shocked  
By each rain of bombs.  
American, America,  
Do you hear the screams  
Of thousands of children  
Charred by the golden fire?  
Golden fire of napalm,  
Golden fire of dollars,  
Like a putrefying cancer  
That burns and eats away both flesh and blood,  
Like the pus of a gangrene  
That corrupts the bones and marrow,  
Sticks to the body of America,  
Crawling into her blood and soul.  
America, do you feel  
Your flesh and skin  
And your conscience burnt  
To death by American bombs?  
Little Barbaras,  
Your poem kindles a fire  
That scorches ghosts and devils,  
They're confound, panic-stricken.  
They burn your poem,  
But how can they ban  
The truth that blazes  
Even in little children's hearts!



## HANOI TRIBUNE

### CAMBODIANS NEVER SUBMIT TO U.S. ARMED PRESSURE

ON January 30 the aggressors of the U.S. troops encroached upon Cambodia's territory in Kompong Trach, Prey Veng province, shot at the population in Svay Ngung village, threatened and wounded six others.

Following the December 20, 1965 infiltration into the village, the attack in Svay Ngung was another clear proof of U.S. aggression against Cambodia.

This bloodshed caused to Cambodians by the U.S. aggressors also increased the hatred of the Cambodian people and stiffened their determination to struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Head of State Sihanouk Norodom Sihanouk has many times expressed his deep sentiments of the Cambodian people, and warned the Yankees that they could expect nothing from their intimidation. He more than once pointed out that Cambodia would make a choice between either to submit to the Yankee law which they want to impose on them or to resist to the point of blood.

The Vietnamese people admire the anti-U.S. struggle

Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the valiant struggle of the Cambodian people is a common pride of the Indo-chinese people.

That struggle is an active contribution to defeating U.S. plan to expand their aggressive war, and to defending and achieving the right to independence of the Indo-chinese peoples, and defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The U.S. and their lackeys should draw lessons from their failures, and desist from their provocative and aggressive acts against Cambodia, otherwise they would only reap more ignominious defeats.

### SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF THE SUDANESE PROGRESSIVE FORCES AND PEOPLE

THE Sudanese people are waging a stubborn struggle against the reactionary forces to defend democratic liberties. Late in 1965, the Sudanese authorities arrested and charged the Sudanese Communist Party with involvement in a military coup and arrested many communists and progressive personalities.

As pointed out by the Sudanese C.P., it was a major plot of the reactionary forces aimed at undermining the democratic regime in the Sudan. What is remarkable is that the Sudanese authorities carried out these acts of repression just after the Sudanese Communist Party rejected the illegal resolution of the Constituent Assembly Dec. 1965 session, the Sudanese Communist Party and ousted communist leaders were expelled from the Sudan.

It is clear that the Sudanese authorities have resorted to the same terrorist measures

### THE LAO PEOPLE ARE UNITED AND READY TO FIGHT UNTIL THE DEFEAT OF THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS AND THEIR HENCHMEN

ON the occasion of the 18th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army (January 20), Mocherit, a correspondent of *Tribyna Ludu*, has interviewed Khamsay Siphanoud, a member of the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

"Over the past 18 years," Khamsay Siphanoud stated, "under the leadership of the Lao People's Liberation Army has rapidly grown and made an important contribution to the national liberation struggle. Since the last 12 years, the Lao People's Liberation Army has gradually frustrated all the military and political schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and won a partial, semi-independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos."

According to still incomplete figures, in 1965 alone the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out nearly 12,000 enemy troops, downed 303 U.S. planes and seized about 3,000 guns of various kinds, as well as thousands of tons of ammunition and military equipment.

Apart from the fighting, the Army helped the people in their daily work, and carried out production to meet part of its needs. This is why the Lao people feel such love for the Lao People's Liberation Army, and with great confidence in the Army, and devotedly assisted it in the fulfillment of its tasks.

Thus, in the course of its fighting and built up, the Lao People's Liberation Army has won victory after victory and grown stronger with every passing day.

"As for the liberated areas," Khamsay Siphanoud

## News from THAILAND

THAILAND PATHOTIC FORCES WIPED OUT 800 ENEMY TROOPS AND DESTROYED 4 MILITARY VEHICLES

IN the last three months of 1966, the patriotic forces of Nakorn Phanom (Nakhon Phanom) province fought heroically against the U.S. troops and their lackeys, and to defend their national independence and progressive forces would respect the democratic rights of the Sudanese people.

arrests in an attempt to quell the people's struggle. Besides, the Yankee imperialists have illegally detained Guatemalan patriots; they strongly protest against the intervention by the U.S. in the internal affairs of the Guatemalan people. They sincerely wish the latter great successes and the speedy overthrow of the reactionary forces in Latin America. The Guatemalan people's patriotic struggle is a just cause following the overthrow of the military dictatorship and the sympathy and support of progressive people the world over, will certainly triumph.

Rejoicing at the progress of the Guatemalan people's national liberation struggle, the Vietnamese people warmly hail their valiant spirit and regard their cause as

## News from LAOS



In the Feb. 15 demonstration, American women shouted slogans and stormed the entrance of the Pentagon

ON Feb. 15, under the flag of "The American People's Peace Organization," 2,500 American women coming from various parts of the country demonstrated right below U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara's second floor office in protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Pictures of Vietnamese children killed by U.S. bombs were displayed together with such slogans as "End the war!" "Don't draft our sons to bomb and destroy!" "Drop Russia, McNamara," not the least.

At this 1.30-hour demonstration, the American women broke the solemn premises of the Defense Department to protest against McNamara.

### 5,000 Scientists Demand That Johnson Stop Using Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons in South Vietnam

ON Feb. 5, 5,000 American scientists, including 2 Nobel prize winners and 120 scientists working in the National Academy of Sciences sent to Johnson a letter warning him not to use these weapons and implement the recent U.N. resolution requesting its members to

crises in South Vietnam. They demanded that the U.S. imperialists make a thorough revision of their policy on the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare in Vietnam, stop definitely the use of these weapons and implement the recent U.N. resolution requesting its members to

precisely the hour when the workers were arriving home for lunch, the bombs struck. Forty people were killed, 24 wounded. A large and impressive Senior High School was irretrievably damaged. Workers' quarters, nearby sanatorium have all been abandoned.

In Cam Pha, 30 kilometers north of Hong Gai, the destruction appeared even worse. In this was a large building, a market place, as well as a principal military base. Cam Pha port is also a fishing and water transport center.

Since May 8, 1965 when reconnaissance planes first hovered over Cam Pha, the town

has been hit repeatedly. On April 10, 20 and 31, 1966, waves of AD-4's and F-4's attacked at midday (later this time), dropping 42 250- to 2,000-pound bombs. On November 8, 1966, F-4's returned, dropping 14 general purpose bombs; 16 were killed; 13 wounded; 133 houses were destroyed. On that day Pham Xuan Truong, 40, a miner, was left with five children when his wife was killed in the market. Another miner Tran Due Nhat, 39, quietly showed us where all of his four children were killed on that same day.

We drove on to a portion of the evacuated Cam Pha town.

### DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT...

(Continued from page 4)

ship and discharged from the Navy dishonorably. I wish I had their courage. I saw many photos showing the people killed in the raids. These pictures were taken by RB8 aircraft at daylight I am opposed to the use of these barbarous weapons. The use of them against schools, hospitals and children is a terrible

crime. I would refuse to do such things ever again and would encourage all other pilots to quit now. The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have treated me humanely in spite of my many crimes.

6. MANY U.S. pilots feel as I do and would quit fly-

respect the 1925 Geneva convention banning chemical and bacteriological warfare.

### 2,500 American Women Demonstrate in Front of the Pentagon

ON Feb. 15, under the flag of "The American People's Peace Organization," 2,500 American women coming from various parts of the country demonstrated right below U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara's second floor office in protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

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### HERE and THERE...

Plan (1965-1967): First degree: 13,236 (including 4,876 women and 1,114 minority nationals); Second degree: 16,684 (14,537 women and 746 minority nationals); Third degree: 3,191 (404 women and 61 minority nationals).

(Continued from page 3)

In the 1955-1956 school year, North Vietnam had 4,495 general education schools of various degrees with 16,033 teachers and 716,033 pupils. The corresponding figures for the 65-66 school year were 10,464, 86,498 and 2,934,593.

(Continued from page 4)

U.S. bombers had even pursued this population into the hills. Exactly one week earlier (February 3) the hillside community had been attacked by steel pellet bombs. The wall of the small rice store was pocked with holes from the pellets. On the next day we visited four of the people who were badly injured in this attack. Two of them were girls of 18; two were men.

These descriptions are only a brief sampling of the evidence the team has gathered of the American bombardment of North Vietnam. After this second phase we are forced to make one amendment to our original five conclusions.

ing tomorrow with support of the American people and progressive forces in the freedom-loving people of the world. Lcdr Tom Ewall of VF 154 had his wife threaten divorce if he did not stop flying in this dirty war. The morale is especially low among the younger pilots. Ltjg Cecil Ewell of VF 154 is sick 3 to 4 days after we leave or have a standstill in the sky. We have to shame him back into flying. Most of the older pilots are afraid to lose their retirement for which they have served many years. If the U.S.

people knew of crimes such as the repeated bombings of the lower colonies. Here many bombings of the buildings forced the lepers into caves. The aircraft came and drove them out. They went to near villages terrorizing the people thus destroying morale and the lives of the innocent and the inhuman raids. I heard the above story in a conversation in the ready room. If they knew the U.S. people would demand a stop to this war of aggression. All the pilots I know would stop this war now if they could

escape the wrath of the U.S. government policy.

7. I would like to say my purpose and motive for writing this letter to you. I have received only one letter from the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This leaves me deeply ashamed at the thought of my many crimes. I know I will stop this war now if they could

respectfully,

CHARLES N. TANNER

### For the Families of American Prisoners

To: Mrs. Edward A. Brudno  
43 Crawford Road  
Harrison, New York 10528, U.S.A.

Hiya, honey! Thought I'd drop you a line to say Happy birthday, happy Chanuka and Happy New Year, all at once, yet I've already sent you a Xmas letter and a New Year's letter. I'm sorry for many other things, a Christmas letter, opportunity to greet you by voice! Isn't that interesting and nice! I knew you would. Christmas was really fantastic here. This year I got to see many other things, a Christmas letter, I hear you Xmas and some Bach and Chopin, and to enjoy a really great turkey dinner. It really was a B.F.D. - that's Big Fine Dinner. I'm sorry I can't tell you more details, oh! Santa Claus had good to me - I got your Xmas letter. It was just great! Thank you so much, plus the notes from mom, dad, Bob and Steve made it a joyful return letter, you betcha! It's so great to know you are all in good wish you and all our wonderful relatives and friends a joyous 1967!

This is Alan, signing off with a Cheers!  
EDWARD ALAN BRUDNO  
Lieutenant, Registration 757835 A, Tactical Fighting Squadron 68, Air Wing 8 based at Korat, captured on July 27, 1965

(Continued from page 3)

In the second half of 1966, Thai Binh province trained a number of medical workers. In the course of the midwives, and up to that training, in a whole year of the 65-66 school year, the 65-66 school year were 10,464, 86,498 and 2,934,593.

(Continued from page 4)

In addition to the systematic selection of hospitals, schools and churches recorded in the first investigation, the U.S. has found repeated evidence that the industrial workers of North Vietnam are another prime target of U.S. attacks.

What may not be so clear to the U.S. is that the people of North Vietnam, in the countryside and in the towns, among the peasants and workers, is that the people of North Vietnam recognize this pattern, and this intention of U.S. imperialism, very well themselves. And they are, as a result, rebuilding their already formidable morale to resist, holding with hatred, stiffening their determination to fight and to bring the U.S. aggression to an end, and aggression and for national salvation to ultimate victory. We must conclude, finally that they will succeed.

Hanoi February 17, 1967.

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